

it was based."<sup>1</sup> The custom was abolished in the sixth century.<sup>2</sup> "Spiritual marriage" was connected with the monastic profession and both were due to the ascetic tendency of the time. "From the time when we can clearly find monastic associations in existence, we find hermits living in comradeship with nuns."<sup>B</sup> We are led back to Jewish associations. The custom is older than Christianity. The custom at Corinth<sup>4</sup> was but imitation of Jewish "God worshipers" or "Praying women."<sup>5</sup> The Therapeuts had such companions. Their houses of worship were arranged to separate the sexes. Their dances sometimes lasted all night.<sup>6</sup> In the Middle Ages several sects who renounced marriage introduced tests of great temptation.<sup>7</sup> Individuals also, believing that they were carrying on the war between "the flesh" and "the spirit" subjected themselves to similar tests.<sup>8</sup> These are not properly cases in the mores, but they illustrate the intervention of sectarian doctrines or views to traverse the efforts to satisfy interests, and so to disturb the mores.

577. Two forms of bundling. Two cases are to be distinguished: (i) night visits as a mode of wooing;<sup>9</sup> (2) extreme intimacy between two persons who are under the sex taboo (one or both being married, or one or both vowed to celibacy), and who nevertheless observe the taboo.

578. Mediaeval bundling. The custom in the second form became common in the woman cult of the twelfth century and it spread all over Europe.<sup>10</sup> As the vassal attended his lord to his bedchamber, so the knight his lady. The woman cult was an aggregation of poses and pretenses to enact a comedy of love, but not to satisfy erotic passion. The custom spread

